three and another two alternating spontaneously at longer or shorter intervals, not including the cases in which changes of personality were brought about by hyp-

With this view of the origin and nature of ordinary, as well as alternating personallties, it is not difficult to determine the medico-legal aspect from which these cases should be viewed. It is evident, first, that the primary self must not be held responsible for action, either good or bad, committed by the second or any succeeding ersonality, since it is absolutely ignorant of the doings or even of the existence of these personalities. It would undoubtedly be just to restrain the individual from violence or wrong doing during the presence of the personality committing the wrong, but no longer, and it would be abhorrent to all our ideas of justice to take the life of or even to punish severely the individual whose identity we have been accustomed to associate with the ordinary self, on account of wrong doing committed by any succeeding personality while the ordinary

self was wholy unconscious." In a certain degree Mr. Mason's assertions coincide with the claims of the theosophists regarding incarnation. While the individual in real life is not the exact prototype, it is held, of a remote ancestor, the characteristics of that ancestor exist in the form of this second half of the dual personality. The theosophist claims that the strange impulses foreign to the nature of a person are merely reawakened memories. This is also held to be true of the occasional realization, when visiting a strange place, that some time, and under other conditions, it has been seen before. This is practically what Dr. Mason's investigations and deductions signify, only he shows that it is not a reincarnation, but the transmission of certain qualities and ideas that have lain dermant for a century or more to a person whose predominating self is far apart from them. It will readily be seen that there is sufficient room for argument in the interesting and startling statements of Dr. Mason to occupy a regiment of debaters. It is one of those medical revelations which not only interest the scientist and the student of human nature, but the entire world,

Winter Song. Far in the depths of thy solitudes, What art thou hiding, oh, winter woods? What is the secret that lurks between Ice-bound streamlet and deep ravine? Warm leaf covering, soft, white snow, What art thou sheltering, just below? Hey! little violet, snug and warm! Hey! little buttercup, safe from harm!

Winter has fallen across my way, Drifted its flakes on my tresses gray, Breathed its cold breath over my face, Stiffened and frozen its lines of grace; Still, for all semblance of cold and gloom, Life holds the germ of a deathless bloom, Hidden in covert so safe and sweet, Brave little pulse, I can feel it beat! Hey! little blossom of hope close pressed Down in the folds of my heart's warm nest Still thou art sheltered under the snow! Star-shaped bloom, with thy petals white Hidden away from the winter's blight, Native not to the earth's cold sod, Born to blow on the hills of God! Rockville, Ind.

THE TALLEST RAILROAD. Several Lines That Run to Very Great Heights.

Harper's Weekly. The Peruvian Central, Transandine or Railroad begins six feet above tide water at Callao. From Lima, eight miles ahead and 500 feet higher, it winds up the narrowing valley of the Rimac, past great haciendas and forgotten ruins. At Chosica, thirty-three miles from the sea, it has gained but 2,800 feet in elevation; but within the yard limits of that station begins the 4-per-cent. grade, which is steadily maintained for seventy-three miles. Rimac's gorge becomes deeper and more contracted, the little bays and benches of cultivable land rarer. At the hamlet of San Bartolome serious engineering begins. The overhanging hillside on the right dis-plays the first "V," the characteristic device so frequently necessary to overcome headlong valley. The maximum gradient (allowed by contract) of 211 feet to the mile has in many places been stretched, and the actual gradient is sometimes nearer 5 per cent. But even this was insufficient to meet the exigencies of the quebrada, whose floor often greatly exceeds that slope. The only way to get head was to run back a few furlongs or miles at full grade and then to shoot forward on the upper arm of the zigzag. Some of these "V's" run back and forth like sloping shelves in the high walls of the main gorge; some double and twist far up lateral valleys. Not to confine the matter to single points, where the road has to give five miles to gain one, the total percentage is astonishing. From Callao to Oroya the length of the track is 2211/2 kilometres; of these seventy-six and a half (one mile in every three) are consumed in overcoming the rise, and this besides the unprecedented ng of such a maximum grade Four miles above San Bartolome and its tropic side valley is the great bridge of the Agua de Verrugas, or water of warts. This noble cantilever, built in New Jersey, has a length of 520 feet and a height of 250. The old bridge was, in its day, the highest in existence-and was meant to be. To that end the center pier was sunk in a twelvefoot pit. This pier was washed out by a cloudburst in 1889, and for a year traffic was maintained by a cage swinging on cables across the gap. The present structure has been left far behind as to height by the bridge over the river Loa, on the 600-mile Antofagasta line in Chili-the longest of parrow-gauge railroads, and, with its thirty-inch track, the tipsiest. The Agua de Verrugas is not to be laughed down as a superstition. Of the grim reality in these onous springs, which fill the unwary drinker with frightful goitres, one may see risible proofs in plenty. The building of ity, and the cemetery of Bellavista is full its victims. This strange and frequently fatal "disease of the warts," which haunts

Traveling Libraries.

ow 6,000 and above 9,000 feet.

have relation to certain mineral strata. It

is alike unknown, in this part of Peru, be-

Boston Transcript. The railroad traveling library is a Boston notion. The expansion in the practice of the work is most interesting. The earliest railroad traveling library was an institution of the Boston & Albany Company, and was opened in this city twenty-eight years ago; the headquarters have, however, been in Springfield for the past fifteen years, This mother library now numbers about three thousand volumes, and they are kept in very active operation. The expansion of the idea in placing traveling libraries under the care of the State came from New York Four years ago the first State traveling ibrary began its work, starting from Albany. Half a dozen States have followed the Albany plan, whereby a selected number of volumes, usually from fifty to one hundred, are sent to a community to circulate among the people for a few months, this on the application of responsible parties, and the payment of transportation of the volumes. This is somewhat on the lines also of the Australian plan, the traveling library having been in circulation in Australia for some time, based somewhat on the Mudie business enterprise of London, which keeps great quantities of

books circulating through the three king-

The traveling library of the Baltimore &

of the books going as far west as the Mississippi river, over three thousand miles of the system in eight States. In the past ten years the fourteen thousand volumes have been drawn twenty times over by readers everywhere. There are plenty of technical among these, but there numbers of books suited reading of families of for rail employes and others who receive them, particularly of their children Standard works on the sciences, as well as general literature, poetry, history, text and other books of practical use to engineers, firemen and other railroad employes, are to be had. A well-known Baltimore librarian, commenting on this work, says that corporations, ake individuals, recognize that their duty to those they employ is not complete on the payment of the stipulated wage; this is why all sorts of helpful organizations are encouraged by corporations nowadays. "To the section hand and his family living in rockbound isolation, to the operator in his signal tower waiting for the click of his instrument to call him to duty, to railroad workingmen everywhere these traveling books are bringing sunsnine;" and in the economy of the universe such sunshine is as good for growing centent of mind and entertainment as any that can be found.

Needs No Defender.

Boston Transcript. Abbott is abundantly able to defend imself and will, without doubt, continue o give his lectures on the Old Testament spacious church has been completely lied during the delivery of the lecture and remind one of the great crowds which fixed Plymouth Church during the pastorate of the late Henry Ward Beecher.

THE BICYCLES FOR 1897

LAST YEAR'S RUSH FOR WHEELS WILL NOT BE DUPLICATED.

Manufacturers Trying to Keep Close to Shore-Prices Will Be Lower -A Local Show.

It is quite early in the season to predict anything in regard to the bicycle business of the coming summer, but if the meager indications that are now showing are correctly read the rush for wheels, that amounted to almost a craze last summer, will not be equaled this year. Last year there was a general scramble among dealers to sell wheels-sell them in any way possible and to any person who appliedwithout taking proper caution to know the purchaser. In many cases people who were entirely unable to pay for a wheel bought one on payments, paying \$5 cash and agreeing to pay the balance in installments. Many of these people found they could not pay and after the wheel had been considerably abused it was thrown back on the dealers' hands and had to be sold as a second-hand wheel. Dealers show a tendency this year to be a great deal more cautious in the sale of wheels on payments. One bicycle man said last week that he did not think there would be as many wheels seld this year as last year, but that on account of greater care in accepting customers on the installment plan he thought the business would be more profitable and more satisfactory to both dealers and purchasers.

Manufacturers have fairly good stocks on hand and are making more wheels, although all of them are trying to keep close to the shore, having in mind the effect on several manufacturers last year of an effort to supply all the wheels that were used in the country. This effort resulted in several failures during the fall, principally on account of the inability of the manufacturers to realize on their large stocks of manufactured goods, which could have no sale at remunerative prices until this A very small per cent. of the

failures last fall was due to other causes.

This year the manufacturers are moving more cautiously as a rule and are endeavoring to know, as nearly as is possible to know it, just what the demand will be before they build a large stock of wheels. As the cost of labor is a very large item in the manufacture of bicycles and must be paid in cash at the end of every week or two weeks, it is quite evident that any considerable number of unsold wheels means large outlay of ready cash. However, even if the stock of wheels is not sufficient to meet the spring demands, it is not likely that the same trouble will be experienced this years as last, for now there is a much larger stock of tubing in the country which can soon be converted into finished bicycles, while last year the factories that did not have tubing for the entire season bought before this time, were compelled to turn off many orders because tubing could not be had. The same is probably true of tires, for each year there comes a demand for tires for old wheels that makes it necessary to carry larger stocks on hand at all points.

THIS YEAR'S PRICES. There is already an indication that wheels will be sold cheaper this year than before, although some wheels have been advanced over last year's prices. There seems to be a tendency to make some wheels of the very best material that can be found and sell them for a high price-not necessarily too high, but a price that will insure the purchaser that he has a first-class wheel and at the same time give the manufacturer a profit proportionately large. While some people look upon \$100 for a bicycle now as too high, there are many people who can testify from experience that when they purchased the best wheel they could find and paid a good price for it, even allowing the manufacturer a large per cent, of profit, they got the worth of their money in the saving of many little annoyances that result from having a wheel that is made well and of good material, but not of the best that can be obtained. In the one matter of bearings this has often proved true. It is not to be expected that the bearings of a fifty-dollar wheel will be made of steel that costs twice as much what is termed really good steel can be bought for, while the wheel that sells for \$100 should contain the best steel that money can buy, and usually does. The cheaper grade of steel will wear rough with the least unevenness of the balls when a small grain of sand gets into the bearing. while the finer steel will not wear under such circumstances, or, if it does, it will wear evenly and thus not have the rough bearing that would be found in the cheap wheel under such circumstances. While this rough bearing seems like a little thing, it adds probably 25 per cent, in the demand he Verrugas bridge cost a terrible mortal- for power necessary to propel the wheel, and the rider wonders why his wheel does not run as easily as that of a friend which he had tried a few days before. many corners of the Cordillera, seems to

There will also be cheaper wheels sold, and it seems now that a large number of the manufacturers have found it advantageous to offer a wheel finished as well as the best, and on which the workmanship is first-class, but in which more easily made parts are used, and which is made of cheaper material. These wheels are good of their kind, and will serve the purpose fairly well but where the buyer can afford it the experience of old riders and the statements of mechanics would indicate that a wheel on which the manufacturer is enabled to make a good profit at a high price is the cheapest

and best in the end. Several local dealers and manufacturers are carrying large stocks of last year's wheels, which are very good, and well worth the money asked, but business demands that they be sold as closely as possible before the regular season opens for the sale of the 1897 wheels, and on that account many wheels of last year's model are being sold now at a reduction of 20 to 30 per cent. on last year's prices. These are all good wheels, being new stock left from last year, but the dealers do not want them on hand when the new stock is placed on the market, and are using every effort to get rid of

Ohio Railroad takes long journeys, many | them. THE 1897 MODELS. The 1807 models present probably the greatest advance in the art of making bicycles of any single season, although this advance shows less to the general observer than the changes made last year and the year before. All efforts seem to have been devoted to improving the bearings this year and they now seem to be almost perfect. There will be few wheels that will now have cones that confine the balls in such a way that when the bearing is taken apart the balls do not drop out. Those who have hunted half an hour in the grass by the roadside for a lost ball when an accident made it necessary to remove a bearing can readily appreciate this. The bearings are also nearer dust proof than heretofore and the material that is being put in them is of a grade that is far superior to that used in the past. It has taken experience to determine just how hard and what particular kind of stee. makes the best bearings. The improvenents this year show very little on the outside of a wheel, for the general lines are practically the same as last year, but the rider will know the improvements by he exertion necessary to handle his wheel. It was thought last year that the spasm of inventors for turning out "freaks" would pass away before this season, but it seem:

to have returned with renewed force. There

are already out many wheels that are so

radically different from anything now in use that they appear as monstrosities. Several of these embody the triangle idea; i. e., a wheel with a single triangle for a frame, the apex under the saddle and the MR. ARMSTRONG LECTURES TO THE other two angles supporting the bearings of the wheels. This makes the most monstrous looking specimen in the wheel line that can be imagined, yet there are a large hair who seem to think they will be the

wheel of the future. End of National Shows.

If the determination of the National Bicycle Board of Trade reached last week is adhered to the national cycle show is a thing of the past, and the one just over will be the last for a time, at least. These shows have been unique in that they are probably the only exhibitions of a particular class of articles, exhibited solely for advertising purposes, wherein there was such a large profit for the management of the exhibitions, although, of course, this profit was more than offset in the expenditures of the individuals and companies who made exhibits. The shows have been wonderfully well patronized, and it is due to them largely that manufacturers have been able to combine all of the best available features in a single bicycle, for there those interested could see every new thing worthy of their attention and thought.

But the show is a thing of the past. Heretofore manufacturers have spent thousands of dollars in fitting up booths and making specially finished wheels to be shown at these annual exhibitions, but in the future the exhibitions will be greater in number but without the magnitude of those of the past. The Board of Trade decided to encourage local shows in the different States, but to discourage the national shows, of which two have been held each year for some years-one in New York an one in Chicago.

Few Bicycles Are Out.

The weather for the last month has been very unfavorable to bicycle riders and in consequence few wheels have been seen on the streets. This has also held back the are now stored in closets and attics await- words all over America. ing the coming of good weather, and licenses will not be bought until the weather is suitable for using the wheels. The indications are that the licenses sold this year will far exceed the sales of last year.

A Local Show in March. Indiana will not be behind in the matter of local shows. The people of Indianapolis will be able to see bicycles and bicycle parts and improvements to their hearts' content next month. It was decided last week by the local Bicycle Board of Trade to have a show here this year, beginning March 18 and continuing three days. It will be held in Tomlinson Hall.

LAUREATE'S NEW POEM. Tells of a Protestant Artist's Conversion to Rome, for Art's Sake. New York Press.

Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate, has written a new poem, which the Macmillans will publish. It deals with the conversion of a lissenter to the Church of Rome-odd topic for an English laureate at the moment of the election of a new Archbishop of Canterbury. This dissenter, Winckelmann, wants to study art in Rome, but Rome will not have him unless he be one in spirit with her, so first he must cut himself off from the o.d bringing-up of his Lutheran cobbier father. The divinities of papal Rome, once they have driven their bargain, are willing to give this poor art connoisseur all that he desires in the way of opportunities for study and encouragment. He runs over all the thousand and one things which the new faith will demand, coming at last to the

'With nothing to confess-for truly I Am not adulterer, murderer, backbiter, And any day as hef eat fish as flesh-And so 'tis plain with nothing to confess Save the one sin I never could confess, The sin of sins that overtops the rest And dwarfs them into virtues! Comedy, With still the mask on! Peter's self could

Absolve for such transgression.' But his decision may not be delayed, and when he is summoned for an answer he gives in boldly:

"There's nothing under heaven I won't be-I'd sooner be a priest of Cybele Than bide imbruted here."

Of such stuff are students of sculpture made, for when next we meet Winckelin the treasures of Greece and Rome. But he is doomed to be a martyr, for while traveling to rifle other places of art treasure he is stabbed by a man who thirsts | now. for a wonderful gem which the convert intends taking home to his patron. Winckelmann now is tolerant. He would have his assassin let go because he thinks that a man who coveted that particular treasure

'He hath an eye, 'tis sure, For hand of Hellas; otherwise he ne'er Had plunged his knife so deep into my When I withheld the gem. I clung to it As though salvation hung upon my grasp. And so I die a martyr-after all. But to which heaven? Olympus? Para-That seems not now so clear as once it did.

There is no mist upon Death's mirror now. Wherein I see my life reflected clear, Blurred and refracted hitherto. By what? By love of Beauty? That can hardly be: For Beauty is the soul of all things good. Which Beauty, though? Is there, then,

more than one? know my father was an honest man. He would not call me so; and honesty is Beauty, after all.'

And so getting as confused in his sophistry as any Hamlet, he dies and goes to heaven-so says the monk who waits on him. His worst sin that he has loved "Chaste marble in cool corridors. If that

Be sin, it is my only one, and I

Can scarce repent of it.'

WIDOWS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Seven Pensioners Whose Husbands

Served Under Washington. Clifford Howard, in Ladies' Home Journal. Seven women are still drawing pensions as the widows of men who saw active service in the war of the Revolution: women whose husbands served under Washington more than a hundred and twenty years ago. The eldest of these surviving widows of the Revolution is living at Los Angeles, Cal. She is Mrs. Lovey Aldrich, now in the ninety-eighth year of her age. Her husband was Private Caleb Aldrich, who was born in the year 1763, and served as a soldier boy in the New England campaigns of the war. Mrs. Nancy Jones, of Jonesborough, Tenn., whose husband was Darling Jones, a private in one of the North Carolina regiments, is the youngest of the revolutionary widows, being now about eighty-three years of age. The other five are Nancy Cloud, who is living at Chum, Va., and is the widow of Sergeant William Cloud, of Captain Christian's Virginia line; Esther S. Damon, of Plymouth Union, Vt. whose husband was Private Noah Damon, of Massachusetts; Mary Snead, living at Parksley, Va., widow of Private Bowdoin Snead: Nancy A. Weatherman, who lives at Elk Mills. Tenn., and whose first husband was Robert Glascock, a fifer in one of the Virginia regiments, and Rebecca Mayo, living at Newbern, Va., widow of Stephen Mayo, a soldier from Virginia. That these women can be the widows of revolutionary soldiers is readily understood in view of the fact that their husbands were well on in years when they married. As for exam- | tion. le, when Esther Summer married Noah Damon in the year 1835-fifty-two years after the close of the war-she was but twenty-one, while he was seventy-six. The last revolutionary widow pensioner who had married prior to the close of the war, and had therefore actually lived during revoutionary times, was Nancy Serena. widow of Daniel B. Bakeman. She died about twenty-seven years ago, only a year or two after her husband, who was the last of the revolutionary soldiers on the pension roll.

A Worthy Celebration.

Buffalo Courier. The excessive devotion of Englishmen to out-of-door sports has often been criticised. but sometimes it shows to advantage. It is evidently responsible for the proposition which is now made that every community in the kingdom should celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession by the establishment of a garden. park or playground in her honor. It would certainly be an admirable means of inducing future generations to rise up and call Queen Victoria blessed, and also those who paid her honor in 1892

MUSICIANS

MATINEE MUSICALE TO-MORROW.

number of inventors with genius and long | Helping Effect of Music on the Home Life-Gossip Concerning the World's Composers.

> Mr. William Armstrong, musical critic for the Chicago Tribune, will be in the city to-morrow and will deliver his lecture on "Unpublished Interviews" at the Propylaeum, under the auspices of the Matinee Musicale. This lecture was recently delivered before the Contemporary Club, of this city, and met with decided favor. The subject is novel, and the writer, who has personally known most of the great artists for the past ten years, gives many interesting scraps of incidents, which have, as the name of the lecture indicates, never been published. Calve, Eames, the De Reszkes, Nordica and a score of others are mentioned. The manner of the lecturer is pleasing and the incidents are graphically told. The Matinee Musicale has issued heart-shaped invitations to its members announcing the "Valentine treat." Any one not a member may attend on payment of the usual fee. It is expected that the complimentary notices Mr. Armstrong has had from the press and from every member of the Contemporary Club who heard him will be such as to fill the assembly hall to its fullest capacity. * * *

"We do not have enough music in the home." writes Mary C. Stetson in the February Woman's Home Companion. "Children who sing at their work will hardly quarrel; and parents who sing will find the burden of their task grow lighter. There is rest and recreation in music. Once a frail minister who thought the progressive wheels of the world's work would stop if | and dance given by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. he took a vacation slept and dreamed a Atkins during holiday week, will be of indream. He dreamed that he died and ap- | terest to all who had the pleasure of hearpeared before the Lord. The Lord seemed surprised to see him, and asked, 'What did sale of bicycle licenses by the city. Last you come so soon for? Why did you not | not at all too flattering: "Miss Marguerite year over 12,000 licenses were sold, while take needed rest and recreation, and so Hall sang with great beauty and richness thus far this year less than one-tenth that prolong your life?' The minister waked, of tone, a fine art in phrasing and absonumber have been taken out. The reason and went to Europe, recovered his health, of this is that most of the wheels in town | is alive to-day, and is known for inspiring |

wish that every mother could dream this dream. The world may spare her, but her home cannot. There are no children but need a mother's care and love. They are more responsive and obedient to a tie of blood than to a tie created by law. Does she inquire, then, how she can economize her forces, that they may last; how she can burn less fuel, that her little fire of life may burn brightly and long? My answer is, let women try to give to things their true importance. It will make no difference in a week's or a year's time how windows and woodwork look to-day; it will make a dif-ference whether the children are perfectly nourished physically and trained mentally.

"Learn to do the most important things first, and if your strength ebbs, learn to let the minor things wait; sing inspiring songs, Try to get something out of life for all you put into it. Enjoy something to-day, for to-morrow may not be yours. People ought to get more than an existence with such help as song and sunshine, laughter and

"The charm of music is great. It hushes the infant to rest. At the family altar it lifts the soul in worship to God and heaven. In the home it fosters the home spirit and strengthens the family ties. Encourage the children to sing. It matters not whether there is much music in their voices or not; there is music in their souls from which the effort springs, and that is enough. If the gift of song is a divine gift, the disposition to sing is a holy influence for the salvation of that being to whom it comes, 'for the lifting of him out of the mire and up on the

Henry Donlan is the name of a boy singer

who is attracting great attention throughout New England. He recently sang at the fiftieth performance of "Elijah," given by the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston. Henry Donlan is soloist at St. Paul's Church and at Appleton Chapel, Harvard Mrs. Schmid's recollections of her father, College, where the service is in the evening, but his Sunday singing is not always confined to these choirs, as he has often been heard at Tremont Temple and at various places throughout New England. The lad's handsome face and unusually fine stage appearance attract immediate attention wherever he appears. He does not seem to be "spoilt" by adulation, but a thorough boy and throws snowballs and enjoys any sport that is going. At home he is loved and looked up to by his five little brothers and sisters, and if you chance to call when father is out and mother busy you will find Henry keeping house and entering into the children's play as heartily as any of them. Talking about Christmas, he said: "Well, I gave them each a set of winter underwear. I thought that would be better than a lot of foolish toys. And what did I get? Oh, I got some things and some jackknives. I have twelve

At seven years of age Donlan began to sing, and soon afterward entered the college choir. Three years later he began to study with his present instructor, Mr. George Mendali Taylor. Among the boy's must surely be another art connoisseur in | first important appearances were the beneit concert tendered to the whistler. Miss Ella M. Chamberiain, when Henry was associated with Miss Gertrude Edmands, Mr. Lang, J. C. Bartlett and the Beacon Quartet, and at the funeral of ex-Governor Russell, when the distinguished company were visibly affected by the pathos of his beautiful solo:

When he began with Mr. Taylor the boy's voice was weak and trembling, although Henry was strong physically. It is now even, true and perfectly adjusted At the Paris Opera Comique, which is also tall blonde, with rather a classic cast or note in her voice." throughout the phenomenal range of three octaves from G to G. His reading of music is most remarkable for his twelve years, and his appreciation of distant and difficult intervals is marvelous. His favorite solos are "O. Had I Jubal's Lyre," Handel; "With Verdure Clad," Haydn; "The Holy City." Adams; "Ave Maria," Bach-Gounod, and "L'Ectase," Arditi.

The Musical Courier has been trying to make a fight against the large salaries that are paid to the leading singers. It places the table of salaries in this country and Europe side by side for comparison, and it does certainly seem that several thousand dollars a night for singing is a large sum. Jean de Reszke, who receives a princely salary, was interviewed recently on the subject, and he said in part: "To return to the original question of artists' salaries, and speaking only for myself, as am not presuming to speak for others, will repeat that I really do not regard my terms with the Metropolitan management as excessive. When a singer has devoted twenty-five years to the earnest, serious, thoughtful, expensive and trying study of voice art and his efforts have been crowned with what the public have been deased to call success, don't you think that the singer's services are worthy whatever they will bring in the open market? Should he not ask as much as managers are willing to pay, just as he should be content to receive as little as his place can be filled for? Are the artists of the Metropolitan receiving too much in salary if they can draw an audience that pays for their salaries and a profit besides?" Opera singers are not given extravagant salaries in the French provincial cities. Out

of \$40 a month paid an artist in one of these places, she pays \$18 for board, \$6 for her room. \$2 for washing, \$1 for stage cosmetics, \$2 commission to her agent, \$2 to her claque, \$1 for care of her music, \$2 to her dresser, \$1 to the prompter. \$1 to the call boy and 60 cents to the theater conclerge. With what was left she had to pay for her street apparel, shoes, "coaching," scores and other inevitable expenses. Under such conditions she cannot indulge in the luxury of occasionally disappointing the pubic, to say nothing of paying a physician for a certificate verifying her indisposi-

If-a short word that, yet how much it means-if it had not been for the illness of Mme. Eames and the fact that the opera "The Marriage of Figaro," in which she was to have sung at the New York Metropolitan last week had to be changed. M. Castelmary, the basso, would not have been taking part in the opera of "Martha," which was substituted, and would not have died on the stage while taking the character of Lord Tristan. Castelmary had complained of not feeling well to his friends. and Jean De Reszke had sent him to the physician. By a coincidence De Reszke went to the opera house that night, although he was not to sing, something he had not done lince coming to America, simply to water his friend from the wing. De Reszke was charmed with Castelmary's performance and said to a companion that "Castel," as he was called, was overexerting himself. He also told the singer the same thing when he came off after one of his songs. Castel one but ourselves, is mary's only reply was that he did not feel business but our own.

BILLS AT THE THEATERS well and that he should ask Mr. Grau to release him from taking the trip to Chicago.

The singer always said he wanted to die

in the opera before a large and enthusiastic audience. The audience was told that Cas-

telmary was ill, a substitute provided and

the opera went on smoothly to the end.

The cases of actual death on the stage are

very rare, almost unknown, M. Castel

mary was in reality Count Armand De Cas-

tan, of a prominent French noble family.

He was sixty-three years old. He was mar-

ried to Marie Sasse, a famous soprano, from

whom he separated twenty years ago and

M. Jules Martin has compiled a list of

works produced at the Grand Opera

House, Paris, from Jan. 1, 1830, to June

30, 1896. In these 651/2 years French com-

times; Halevy, 1,078; Gounod, 1,031; Adam,

578; Ambroise Thomas, 469; Delibes, 274;

221; Herold, 173; Saint-Saens, 160; M.

Labane, 135, and nineteen others, 1,140. To-

tal for French composers, 6.920 times. Ital-

ian composers: Rossini, 1,409; Donizetti,

1,003; Verdi, 721; Pugni, 322; eight others, 337.

Total Italian composers, 3,792 times. Ger-

man composers, 2,603; Wagner, 260; Mo-

zart, 227; Weber, 207; six others, 241. Total

German composers, 3,538 times. Eight com-posers of different nationalities, 238 times.

Total foreign composers, 7,618. The most

numerous performances in one year were

of Meyerbeer, 100 (1865); Gounod, 87 (1889)

Auber, 75 (1833); Wagner, 70 (1893); Rossini,

63 (1830); Halevy, 59 (1835); Thomas, 50

(1868.) The works most frequently given in

twelve years, under the Gailhard manage-

ment, the numbers are: French composers:

Gounod, 518; Reyer, 220; Massenet, 165; Saint-

Saens, 127; Thomas, 114; Delibes, 106; vari-

ous others, 392; total, 1,642. Foreign com-

posers: Meyerbeer, 419; Wagner, 257; Verdi,

-total, 188 works-by 81 composers, of which 51 were French, 12 Italian, 9 German

The following clipping regarding Miss

Marguerite Hall, who sang at the musicale

ing her at that time and who can testify

that this notice in the Musical Courier is

lute finish. The Schubert songs were not

Geheimes, which she sang with particular

So also had Ma Vorsine, which Miss Hail

sings as probably few others could sing it

The dainty, graceful song was written ex-

pressly for Miss Hall by Goring Thomas,

gracious interpreter. She sings it with a

charm all her own. Miss Hall, usually

called a mezzo soprano, has certainly the

richness and volume of the mezzo voice.

mezzo singer, and she produces every tone

of her wide compass with the greatest pur-

our musical notation, or system of writing

and reading music; and a most clumsy and

stupid system it is, despite improvements

and the labors bestowed on it by many

great minds-clumsier and stupider even

than the system of spelling and pronounc-

ing the English language, says Henry

Finck. Now comes the news that an En-

glish scientist, who is also a musician, has

invented a new musical notation, which has

been approved by expert judgment and de-

clared a great improvement on the older

systems. As the invention is not yet copyrighted details are not given, but it is said

that the most striking change to the eye

will be the absence of all accidentals and

key signatures and the abolition of all the

Victor Herbert is a grandson of Samuel

Lover, the Irish novelist, song writer and

artist. Mr. Herbert recently received from

his mother, Mrs. Fanny Schmid, Lover's

album, containing many of his sketches

and personal letters from most of the

celebrities of Lover's day. The interesting

features of this album will be reproduced

under the title of "The Author of Rory

It is rumored that Mme. Nordica has

unearthed a great tenor, one Proschow-

sky, a Pole by descent, and a resident in

America. He introduced himself to the

prima donna as a baritone, and before she

had heard him sing six bars she ex-

claimed, "You are a tenor." After putting

him through his paces, she gave him her

blessing, told him to study for two years,

and to thank God he had such a voice.

Perhaps we may have another Jean in the

The songs composed by Guy d'Hardelot

are coming rapidly into popularity abroad

His latest publications are: "Avec Toi,

"Nuit d'Ete." "Vos Yeux." "La Fermiere

'Invocation," "Sans Toi," "Serenade," 'Sous les Branches," "Valse des Libet-

lules," "Chanson de ma Mie," and in Eng-

lish, "Say Yes," "In Cupid's Garden," "The Bee's Courtship" and a song cycle.

Adelina Patti arrived at Paris the other

day to attend the rehearsals of the new

opera, "Dolores," by Polonais and Boyer,

of which she will create the title part in

Monte Carlo. The story, which is arranged

frontier in the first decade of this century.

subsidized and is rent free, there were only

two novelties-M. Messager's "Le Chevalier

d'Harmental" and M. Cahen's "La Femme

One song of Miss Violet Lloyd in "The

Geisha" is entitled "I'm the Smartest Lit-

tle Geisha in Japan," and is given to the

At the Grand Opera, Paris, despite a sub-

archness and finesse, had to be

ity and ease."

different clefs.

O'More.'

de Claude."

one year were "L'Africaine,"

and 9 various nationalities.

Rever. 246; Massenet, 222; Schneitzhoefer,

who now lives in Europe teaching music.

harness-and he did-died while taking part

CISSY FITZGERALD AND "THE FOUNDLING" RETURN TH'S WEEK.

Katle Emmett, an Old Park Favorite, and City Sports One of the Empire's Big Cards Announced.

posers were represented by Auber, 1,163 of nearly two hundred nights at Hoyt's Theater, New York, will be seen here for the second time at the Grand next Friday and Saturday, with a popular matinee. It is now on its tour throughout the country and will be presented here with practically the same cast of players as last season. It is by William Lestocq and E. M. Robson. Mr. Lestocq wrote the still popular "Jane," which had such a long and prosperous run. The comedy will present Thomas Burns in a character part, which is said to give great scope to his unquestioned abilities, and there will be a strong cast in which Cissy Fitzgerald, the whilom cynosure of "The Galety Girl" company, will shine histrionically, as well as dance and sing. Miss Fitzgerald has the role of a music hall artist in "Faust," 72 (1869); "Romeo et Juliette," 63 (1889); "Hamlet," 58 (1868.) During the last the play. Besides playing this, she will introduce at an opportune moment her thrilling skirt dance. Cissy's dance is as ecstatic in its effects as ever, and her acting is light and jolly. "The Foundling" has more of a plot than most farces. A young man of 240; Donizetti, 115; Rossini, 103; Mozart, 19; Weber, 13; total, 1,166. Since 1830, then, the twenty-five, moving in good society, sud-Grand Opera gave 122 operas and 66 ballets denly hears that he has no parents, and that he may turn out to be a foundling. This possibility causes his future motherin-law, a very exacting person, to break off a match with her charming daughter. While the young man is endeavoring to explain, another lady claims him for her husband, in order to escape matrimony with her cousin, a silly and vulgar fellow. When the mother of the young man's sweetheart hears he has a wife, she tells him she doubts his story of his parentage. She insists that the story was invented to get rid of her daughter. Everybody is miserable, but no one more so than the supposed marvelously enhanced by the orchestrated accompaniment, but the singer delivered | foundling. Of course in the last act all comlications are explained. The company to present the comedy is nearly the same efficient organization seen during the great run in the metropolis, and embraces Thomas Burns, Adolph Jackson, Jacques Martin, and it surely could find no better, more Frank Batton, E. Soldene, - Powell, Walter Smith, J. W. Ferguson, Stella Zanoni, Meta Maynard, Clara Baker Rust, Ella Mayer, Nellie Martineau and Cissy Fitzgerbut her range is beyond that of the average ald. "The Foundling" will be preceded by "Chums," a one-act play by A. B. Frost. The advance sale opens Tuesday at the It took over a thousand years to develop Pembroke. Cissy Fitzgerald, who appears here in

"The Foundling," came on the New York theatrical public like the blizzard of 1888, completely submerging all former favorites and making the oldest theatrical inhabitant wonder and declare that it had never been before. With a matchless sweep of the limb. and to the time of some of the prettiest music heard in a long time, she danced and glided herself into the very heart of the New York public, recalling the days of Taglioni. This remarkable English girl about whom so much has been written, and who seems to be the particular light of one of the greatest successes New York has ever known, was born in Kent, one of the suburbs of London, England, and came from an old English family in no manner ever connected with theatricals. From her earliest days Miss Fitzgerald was always fond of music, and in her fourth year was known throughout the locality in which she was born for her pretty childish dancing of the sailor's hornpipe and other fancy dances. In fact, she became so fond of this sort of thing that her parents became utterly dismayed, and sought to change the channel of her thoughts and inclinations. The crisis came at a party given at her family home, when she donned trousers in order to show her admiring friends how she could take off the London dude, whereupon she was sent to a convent, where she remained until her thirteenth year. Miss Fitzgerald, on leaving the convent, found nothing in society as an outlet for her exuberant spirits, and it very soon dawned on all that her natural vocation was the stage. At one time she became betrothed to a lord and, against the entreaty of all her friends. the engagement was broken. About four years ago she made her first appearance in the burlesque of "Ruby Blas," making an instantaneous hit. She has never been without an engagement from that day, and the principal managers of London and the continent have always held strong inducements to secure Miss Fitzgerald for the principal into a very clever libretto, is supposed to | burlesque. Lately she has been principally have occurred in Spain near the French in August Van Biene's companies, in all cases taking the principal parts. Miss Fitzgerald made a tour of the world with "The vention of \$160,000 a year and no rent to Gaiety Girl" company, and later completely pay, only one new opera was produced in captured New York during the run of "The 1896, namely, the "Helle" of M. Duvernoy. | Foundling," at Hoyt's Theater. Sne is a features and large brown eyes. Her beauty is most pronounced, and this, supplemented with her delightful dancing, gives her large value in performances in which she has

thus far been identified. Park-Katie Emmett To-Morrow.

Merry Katie Emmett, in her greatest suc-

cess, "The Waifs of New York," will be the

attraction at the Park for the next three

days, opening with to-morrow's matinee.

Since here last "The Waifs" has been re-

vised and improved, and as now presented

is said to be superior to any of the dramas

dealing with life in the great metropolis. It

tells a story of life among the poor, Miss

Emmett portraying the character of a rag-

ged newsboy, poor but of course honest,

upright and heroic, whose one aim in life is

to be good, assist the weak and defend the

helpless. For years she has made a study

of this line of work, and is one of the few

women who make a good figure in male

attire. A portion of the plot has been laid

in a New York concert hall to admit of

the introduction of a number of specialties.

Prominent among the people engaged for

this feature of the performance are Harry

West, the German dialect comedian, whose

wit and topical songs entertain the audi-

ence: Jennie Engle, one of Tony Pastor's

favorite cards; the DeArville sisters, late

of the Alhambra, London, and Little Mar-

guerite, "the child wonder," whose singing

captivates her hearers. Miss Emmett will

latest popular successes. Particular atten-

tion has been paid to stage environments,

and some fine views are shown of points of

interest in New York, notably City Hall

Park, Harlem high bridge, with two trains

passing in full view of the audience, the

Bowery, Five Points and its dives, the

Toombs Police Court and Paradise alley.

The Liliputians Soon Here.

Tramps," the spectacular production in

which the Liliputians will appear here on

Feb. 25, at English's Opera House, is the

pantomime in the second act, in the course

of which Frank Ebert takes a shower bath.

board on the bathing house and in expres-

decided to have a bath. He takes off his hat,

sive pantomime makes it plain that he has

overcoat and coat, but on finding himself in

mace of mock modesty and retires behind

the shed. His bare arms place several other

garments into view. After he has retired,

tern, which he turns toward the shower

bath, the sides of which at once become

transparent and disclose Ebert standing ap-

right with his chubby back bared to the

laughter with which this scene will be re

audience and vigorously rubbing himself as

if in a stream of water. The uproarious

One of the funniest incidents in "Merry

stars visiting the Park.

Katie Emmett is one of the most popular

accompaniment of veritable Japanese instruments. The young ladies who impersonate the geishas have become proficient in the use of these old instruments and both the song and its acompaniment are charming. In Italy, as elsewhere, the most popular of Wagner's operas is "Lohengrin," which has so far had 899 performances. "Tannhauser" has had 169, "Walkure" 77, ing Dutchman" 62, "Rienzi" 46, "Meister-

singer" 25, "Gotterdammerung" 22. His two greatest works-"Siegfried" and "Tristan" -are as yet unknown in musical (or un musical) Italy. The Handel Society, of London, which revived the grand old master's "Hercules" last winter, has done the same service for his "Susanna," which was performed Feb. 6, at the People's Palace. Handel's original

orchestral accompaniment was used. There is a rumor that Mr. Adolph Yeuendorff has been elected permanent conductor by the New York Metropolitan Orchestra, in place of Anton Seidl, who is to go to London in the spring to conduct Wagner's

operas at Covent Garden. "The Mikado" is the first of Gilbert and Sullivan operas to be translated into French, although several of them have long been popular in German. This work will shortly be sung in Brussels.

"The Fields of the Blessed" is the title of a new symphonic poem by Felix Weingartner, the famous conductor. In 1892 Mile. Delna made her debut in

Paris at a salary of \$1,200 for the season. She is now receiving \$12,000. Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" is to have its first performance in Paris, at the Opera Comique, in May.

The Editor Defines His Position.

Pendleton Record. The day of editorial leadership is a thing of the past. That is, it is in our humble | He appears, very tipsy, reads the sign opinion. Possibly and presumably our enemies will be harsh enough to think that so

far as we are concerned that day never was. Again we believe if such be their judgment that they are certainly right We do not presume to lead, we are only anxious to give the news and our readers may draw their own conclusions. If we think we know a thing (and in truth one only "thinks" they know), we sometimes urge it to the limit of our understanding and there let the matter rest. But if there are those of our readers who imagine we do not know "a hatchet from a hand-saw," to them we say-their frazzled intellects are so enveloped with inferior abilities as to make them judges of green cheese when they ought to rather be plucking whiskers from the man in the moon. We know that a hatchet is-a hatchet, and whether we write editorials-so ponderous and weighty, and dull and stupid-as to be read by no

one but ourselves, is no one's particular

Goerner are the three tramps. The advance sale for the Liliputians will begin Monday, Feb. 22, at the Pembroke Arcade.

Thursday next, with a record of extraordinary success in New York city. It will be seen here with a strong cast and the elaborate scenery which accompanied the original production. "The Fatal Card" is a play of "thrills, and contains much of what has come to be known as "human interest." There is a pretty love romance running through it, and the hero is placed in so many dangerous positions and has Charles Frohman's well remembered comsuch a desperate fight to right himself and edy, "The Foundling," which enjoyed a run win his sweetheart that the ever-present element of suspense is in evidence more than in any ordinary melodrama that can be called to mind. "The Fatal Card" ran in New York for two hundred nights and made an unmistakable triumph. There is a lynching episode, an explosion of an infernal machine, a thrill and a start in every scene, and a constantly recurring ripple o laughter from the bright and refreshing comedy element. In the last act a young man has tracked the murderers of his father, and discovers that the father of his affianced wife is the guilty man. He is caught by the band of which the murderer is the head, and, bound to a post, is about to be killed by an infernal machine, when the girl's father finds in the lover's pocket one-half of the ace of clubs. This torn card was given by the murderer some years before to the lover, who rescued him from mob of lynchers in the Rocky mountains, In an attempt to remove the infernal machine and save the lover's life, the father

"The Fatal Card" Thursday.

"The Fatal Card" comes to the Park

is blown to pieces. Palmer Cox's Brownies Coming. The Brownie Band, with Palmer Cox himself at its head, is coming back to Indianapolis, Washington's birthday, and will be here for two nights only. Frank Deshon, Ida Mulle, Robert Broderick, Marie Celeste, Sol Solomon and the rest of the funny Brownies, with a big contingent of dancers, singers and comedians, will be seen at English's on those dates. The flying ballet, the Oriental ballet, the funny German band, the wandering minstrels, the Brownies' shipwreck and all the glittering features that made so much of a sensation here last season will be again in evidence, together with new material in a scenic and specialty way. The advance sale for this brief engagement of the Brownies will open next Thursday

morning at the Pembroke. Empire-City Sports.

Here is the way the truthful advance man announces the engagement of the City Sports at the Empire this week: "This mastodonic organization, embracing all the best talent in the realm of burlesque and vaudeville, and one of such proportions as requires brains and wealth to control with any degree of success, and yet Flynn and Sheridan, the monarchs of burlesque and vaudeville, have fearlessly announced such a venture. It is a marvelous combination of new ideas, embracing, as it does, a corpulent pay roll, besides an investment of capital such as only Flynn and Sheridan have at command. A small fortune is alone represented in the costuming, and the scenic effects are said to be even more gorgeous than some of the grandest spectacles employ. It is with a view to make public comparisons of the various stages of buresque and vaudeville, from its first introduction as an entertainment to the highest attainments up to date, and incidentally to still further increase their bank account, that Flynn and Sheridan offer to the generous public the biggest kind of a festival which, by the way, includes all the good things of the past and present, and some few ideas as to what the future will recognize in order to command agreeable consideration in this country." What rot! The company is headed by Crissie Sheridan. Others are Fanny Lewis, Mile. Meza, contortionist, formerly a feature of Barnum Bailey's circus; Foster and Lewis, sketch artists: Howard and Earl, in character Snyder and Buckley, musica artists; Mlle. Delmore, grotesque dancer; Mackie, the tramp, and Johnson and

Among the many novelties that will be introduced by the City Sports at the Empire this week will be a burlesque on the Bardley-Martin ball. Following the City Sports at the Empire comes the New York Stare, introducing first-class stars. The management of the Empire announce that in addition to the regular performance of the City Sports this week there will b

Notes of the Stage.

presented fourteen of the latest animated

pictures, introducing the "Cintermeto-

graphe," v.hich is said to be a New York

The Flying Jordans, whose aerial feats were so long the sensational feature of Koster & Bial's, in New York, will be at the Park next week with a fine vaudeville company. The sensational act of the flying Jordans is difficult to describe in words, Perched on trapezes away up in the air. they do a most remarkable series of leaps swinging jumps, single, double and triple somersaults, with accuracy and fearlessness. It is certainly one of the most remarkable acts of its kind ever given in the

Seventy-five pupils of the High School are hard at work rehearsing Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, "The Pirates of Penzance." which they will produce at the Grand Friday night, Feb. 26, and Saturday matinee,

Jefferson De Angelis has a new comio opera by Stange and Edwards called "Pelycops's Wedding Day," which he is to produce next month. Frank Murray will be his manager.

Lady Hope is to open at Koster & Bial's in New York in four weeks. This is the young lady who, as May Yohe, was described as "the soubrette with only one

Flora Irwin, a sister of May Irwin, is to star in the "Widow Jones" rext season

under the management of Rich and Harris. CHINESE SHOES OF SILVER.

A New Yorker Finds Some Unique Features in Oriental Money. New York Times.

A New York business man who has been spending several months in recent trave through China and Japan writes to a friend in this city an interesting account of some phases of the monetary systems prevalent in the Orient. In China money transactions are puzzling to foreigners because of their unique and, in some respects, "kindergarten" features. The silver shoes of Shanghai interested the New Yorker great-These shoes, which constitute currency Shanghai, are ingots of silver, shaped something like a shoe and weighing about fifty taels each.

These shoe ingots are made current by the Hong Koo, who assays the sliver and affixes to each ingot a stamp recording its "toque," or touch, and purity. The Hong Koo derives his authority entirely from an arrangement among the native bankers. He is not an official of the Chinese government. In large native transactions these shoes form the principal medium of exchange. Throughout China they range in weight from a half tael to 100 taels. According to official statements the Chinese money of account is as follows: Ten cash or li, one candareen; ten candareen or fun or fen, one mace; ten mace or tsien, one tael or liang. The lowest link in the also introduce her songs, selected from the | Chinese chain is the cash or II, which is represented by an actual coin. The candareen, the mace and the tael, however, are simply denominations denoting certain fixed weights of silver.

> This li is also called zin and by the Dutch pities. But although supposed by some foreigners to be a silver coin, the Chinese li is made from an alloy of copper, and tin. It is circular, seven-eights of an inch in diameter, with a square hole in the middle. Around this hole are impressed, on the obverse, Chinese characters stating the reign, etc., on the reverse, Manchu characters, stating the name o the mint. Originally the li represented one-thousandth part of a tael, and nominally it continues to do so to the present day One tael is equivalent to about \$1.39 United States money. At Hong Kong, Canton and Foochow, chopped dollars, which are Mexican silver dollars, chopped or stamped by the natives, are the circumsting medium. At these ports, however, clean or unchopped Mexican dollars usually command a small

premium in the market. Trade among the Japanese is carried on largely in paper money, called kinsatsu, his shirt sleeves, he gives a comical grl- which is issued by the government. At first this paper money was used on a par with gold, but subsequently it fell to a heavy discount because the government Adolf Zink enters carrying an X-rays lan- | had falled to keep an exact record of its Issue and was unable to redeem it in specie. Paper yens have in recent years been in circulation. The Japanese unit of money is the yen, which was based on the Mexican dollar, and in silver was of equivalent value. In United States gold coin the yen is worth a little more than 99 cents. ceived can readily be imagined. The Lili- and in silver it is worth a small fraction putians will stay here three nights, giving | more than our silver dollar. One yen conmatinee on Saturday. Feb. 27. This is | tains 100 sen. Since 1880 the Japanese siltheir first visit to Indianapolis in two years. | ver yen of 416 grains, has become the mon All the favorite little people will be seen in etary unit, and has virtually supplanted the "Merry Tramps." Ebert, Zink and Selma Mexican silver dollar in that country.